

Morrissey was not to be seen and so badly hurt that he would not probably be removed from Buffalo for several weeks. The principals in this brutal display, James C. Heenan (generally known as the Benicia Boy,) and John Morrissey are both descendants from Irish parents. The former is a native of America, and was once a blacksmith in California, where he gained celebrity as a pugilist, though he never appeared in the prize ring. He is represented to be an officer in the New Custom House, with \$1,500 salary. He is 23 years old, 6 feet 2 inches high, and 215 pounds weight.

John Morrissey is better known by his prominence among the noted pugilists and disturbers of the peace about New York for several years past. He was born in Ireland, but came to this country in his infancy, measures 5 feet 11 inches high, and weighs 187 pounds. He was the especial favorite of the New York gamblers, roadies and fighting men from the out-set, and heavy odds were freely bet upon him. His friends were also largely in the majority about the ring, and their cheers and other manifestations of enthusiasm for their favorite may have had some effect upon the defeated party.

The "fancy men" in New York made large bets on the result, one of them being a reported loser of \$5,000. The friends of Morrissey also had a congratulatory supper at "Batt Allen's," in Broadway; it is reported that Tom Hyer, who was a backer of Heenan, appeared there, and offered to fight and "lick" Morrissey, or any other man in the world for \$10,000; so we may look for more of this kind of business, now that the excitement has broken out in that direction, and the laws are so indifferently powerless.

There is no chivalry about such contests—no honorable instincts are cultivated, but the parties surrounding them are among the lowest of their species, and more interested in the fight as a pretext for gambling and the display of the worst animal passions, than even the physical development of their race. Nevertheless, the fact stands out with a prominence not at all credible to our boasted civilization, that the above fight, as well as the preliminary preparations for it, created an unusual excitement throughout the country, not alone among the miserable class of raffians whose sympathies are naturally enlisted in every display of brutal prowess, but even among those who are regarded as the leaders and exemplars of the most refined and moral portions of society. Females, apparently of the most delicate instincts, some portions of the learned profession, and even the clergy have betrayed a curiosity, if not a decided interest in the result; and the violation of law has been permitted to pass without an attempt to prevent it, or even an open censure.

[From the Missouri DEMOCRAT.] Upon Prof. O. J. Wood, of St. Louis, fortune has conferred the honor of having discovered a balsamic preparation, which not only promotes the growth of, and beautifies the hair in a high degree, but restores it when it is gone, or turns it to its original color after it has become gray, fastens it to the scalp and effectually destroys such cutaneous eruptions as may have been engendered by the use of dyes, essential oils and other injurious applications. The many respectable testimonials which are offered in its favor, and indicate that a fight vote has been polled, in consequence of the severe storm which prevailed throughout the State to-day.

The Republicans have undoubtedly elected all their candidates for Congress. APPOINTED.—Edward H. Walton, of Stroudsburg, is appointed to a Clerkship in the Mint at Philadelphia, by his brother Hon. James H. Walton, the Treasurer.—*Easton Argus.*

Thad. Stevens and Tom. Corwin in Congress together! Won't there be sport! It is said old Buck and his crew look upon them with "about as favorable eyes as the devils on the angels in Paradise!"

Counting the Votes. The Harrisburg Telegraph says, the Governor and Secretary of the Commonwealth, with Mr. Innis, Chief Clerk, Convened in the Hall of the House of Representatives on the 2nd inst., at nine o'clock, and agreeably to law proceeded to read off, count up, and declare the vote polled for the several candidates for Supreme Judge, at the election held on the second Tuesday of October last. The result tallied with the official table recently published in our columns, and John M. Read was declared elected.

J. Glancey Jones, of Berks is so mortified at his defeat, that he threatens to starve himself to death. Since his defeat, he has not made a single remark about the President's dinners. He will go abroad, it is said, for the benefit of his health. He has been so recommended by his physician in chief, Mr. Buchanan. Poor fellow. It is too much.—*Pottsville Journal.*

Col. Forney made another characteristic political speech on Wednesday night at Camden. His hostility to the Administration is, if possible, stronger than ever. He produced considerable merriment in the audience by announcing that *The Press* had been stopped—not the establishment, but the single copy taken by the President of the United States; adding, as "the bright side of the picture," that in a few days he expected to receive \$7.50 in payment, which was almost the only dollar he had ever received from the Administration.



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1858.

Dedication.
By Divine permission the new Methodist Episcopal Church, in Poplar Valley, will be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, with appropriate ceremonies on Sabbath, November 14th, 1858. Rev. S. Higgins, of Philadelphia, Rev. A. E. Ballard, of N. J., Rev. J. J. Jones and Rev. G. W. MacLaughlin, are expected to be present and take part in the exercises.
REUBEN OWEN,
Preacher in Charge.

The Middletown Journal suggests Col. John W. Forney as the anti-National Administration candidate for Governor in 1860.

ELECTIONS.
Elections were held for members of Congress, &c., on Tuesday last, in New York, Massachusetts, New-Jersey, Delaware, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin. Below we give the results as far as heard from.

Massachusetts.
Massachusetts is overwhelmingly Republican, including all the Members of Congress.

Delaware.
WILMINGTON, Del., Tuesday, Nov. 2, 1858.—All the Wards in this city have been heard from, and give 540 majority for the People's ticket.

Illinois.
CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Nov. 2, 1858. A private dispatch from Chicago, states that a city has gone Republican by 1,000 majority. The lines between Chicago and Detroit have now been interrupted by the storm.

New York.
ALBANY, Nov. 2, o'clock A. M.—The Atlas and Argus give up the State, conceding the election of Morgan, as Governor, by 20,000 majority. They claim only five Democratic members of Congress.

New-Jersey is better and better. We believe Pennington, Adrian, Stratton and Nixon are pretty certainly elected to Congress, and hope that Riggs has beaten *Hayler*. The Legislature is also strong U. S. Senator instead of *William Wright*. Good enough for New Jersey.

Michigan.
DETROIT, Nov. 2.—This city gives the Democratic State ticket from 300 to 400 majority.

The Republicans claim the election of eight of the eleven Aldermen and a portion of the county ticket. The returns from the State are meagre, and indicate that a tight vote has been polled, in consequence of the severe storm which prevailed throughout the State to-day.

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FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.
WASHINGTON, October 25, 1858.
The late Pennsylvania Election has created no trifling sensation in our City, especially among the Governmental officials. They never appeared so polite, they now condescend to notice even a Republican, if by chance, one of that wretched class of beings comes in their way.

They are beginning to experiment in order to ascertain what amount of elasticity and suppleness they still possess, preparatory to making some tall evolutions and somersets, should they find it necessary.

The Republican Association of this City had a mind to bring out the large gun in their rejoicing, but our magnanimous democratic Mayor, most positively forbade it. Republicans must not presume to pollute this pure Democratic atmosphere with their unholy triumphs!—Not a gun must be fired within the city limits! Such is the liberty and freedom that the Democracy of our times gives us. J. Glancey Jones arrived here on last Saturday. He was received as a bleeding, wounded veteran fresh from the battle-field. The drum was heard along the "Avenue" beating up the mourners.—The old warrior soon appeared before the assembled crowd. But he could not make a speech, he was "not prepared" and his bosom was too full of "grateful emotions." Few and short were the words that he spoke; not a syllable in regard to his late battles and defeat. In this his audience was disappointed. But Glancey seemed desirous to consign to oblivion the recent Berks County election, and to think only of Austria, the President, and of those who had assembled to congratulate him. After Glancey, Gov. Lane, of Oregon, and Gov. Stevens, of Washington Territory, and Mayor Burrell appeared in succession on the balcony.—

They all plead a want of preparation and it was very evident that something must have been at fault, for not one of them could get off a respectable speech. They were all unanimous in this, however, viz: that the people of Berks did not know their own interests, and were too ignorant to appreciate the great talents and worth of Mr. Jones. That the President knew his rare virtues and as a reward for merit and a rebuke to the people of Berks, had made him Minister to Austria. Glancey takes \$9000 with him from Washington this trip, pay in part for his valuable services to the President in the Lecompton Swindle. "So mote it be."

The Indian War.
Times Office, Hartford, Friday, Oct. 29, 1858.—We have a letter from Lieut. Tyler of the United States Oregon army, dated at Coeur d'Alene Mission, Washington Territory, Sept. 15, with fifteen days' later news than any other account from there. The Spokane and Pelouse Indians had been defeated after two days' fighting. The Spokane chief was held by the United States forces, and 900 horses had been taken from the Pelouse tribe. All of the plunder which the Indians took from Col. Steptoe's command had been recovered. Col. Steptoe's pistol was found upon an Indian that was shot down in his saddle. The army did not lose a man. The Indians were begging for peace, and complying with all of the demands of the United States officers.—Lieut. Tyler considers the war in that quarter as ended. His letter was expressed to Fort Taylor on the Snake River, near Walla Walla, by Indian runners; it was directed to his father, in this city and is probably the only letter that came through by the last California steamer from the seat of the Oregon war.

Queer Lawsuit.
At the late session of the Mountour county Court, came up the case of Elizabeth and Christian Ungerer. Indicted for obtaining goods under false pretense. Verdict, "guilty," as to Christian Ungerer. He was sentenced to pay a fine of \$18 00 and six months imprisonment in the County jail. The circumstances of the case is as follows: They had carried on a love correspondence between Christ. Ungerer, the prosecutor, and a young lady of Milton, the latter being unconscious of the whole affair. They adroitly managed, in the course of seven months, to fleece the confiding lover out of several hundred dollars by means of forged love letters, until Moyer at last got tired of courtship by proxy, and, smelling a rat, brought suit which terminated as above. The woman was cleared on the ground that she received her share in Union county where action will be brought against her hereafter.—*Danville Democrat.*

Garroting and Robbery.
The office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company at Pittston, was entered by robbers on Wednesday night of last week, who, after garroting the paymaster, Mr. Gaines, and robbing him, entered the vaults of the office and took a large sum of money therefrom. On that evening Mr. Gaines went into the office, and while engaged in lighting a lamp was suddenly seized by the throat from behind, overpowered, and rendered insensible. His legs were then tied together, and his pockets emptied of their contents, consisting of the office-key, a valuable gold watch, and about \$50 in money. With the key the vault was opened, and money to the amount of \$1,500 stolen. At the time of the robbery there was about \$10,000 in the safe, but the robbers did not find the key. A reward of \$500 is offered for the arrest and conviction of the robbers, but they at the last account were still at large.

Thanksgiving.
Gov. Packer has appointed Thursday, the 18th of November inst., to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving and prayer. It is right that we should give thanks to that good Providence which has conferred so many benefits and blessings upon us, and it would be much better if we would make a more rational use of them than many are now doing. Annexed is the Proclamation of the Governor:
PENNSYLVANIA, SS.
IN THE NAME AND BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.
WILLIAM F. PACKER,
GOVERNOR OF THE SAID COMMONWEALTH.

A Proclamation.
FELLOW CITIZENS:—The goodness of God to us as a people calls for our public acknowledgment, and our grateful praise. The past and the present are crowded with his blessings.—Nothing has occurred to imperil the principles of civil and religious liberty upon which our Government is based, or to interfere with its harmonious operations in all its departments. We are at peace with all foreign nations, and the noise of violence is unheard within our borders while all enjoy perfect freedom of opinion, the genial influences of our free institutions, and the mild spirit of our holy religion, are more and more uniting us in one brotherhood. Our educational institutions are diffusing intelligence among the masses of our citizens, including a higher appreciation of their privileges, and a deeper sense of their obligations.—Though in some localities the pestilence has prevailed, our country at large has enjoyed unusual health, and we are blessed with an abundance of all the necessities, and the comforts of life. Our industrial pursuits are fast recovering from the torpor induced by the recent financial embarrassments; confidence is being restored, and business is resuming its wonted activity. Mercies crown all our relations in life, and the hopes of a glorious immortality wait to cheer and bless every heart.

Prompted by my own convictions of duty, and in conformity with the expressed wishes of many of my fellow citizens, I, William F. Packer, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby appoint Thursday, the Eighteenth Day of November next, to be observed as a day of general Thanksgiving and Prayer, and recommend to all our people that setting aside on that day all worldly pursuits, they assemble in their respective places of worship, and unite in offering thanks to God for His goodness, imploring His gracious forgiveness, and the continuance of His mercies. And while our hearts throb with gratitude to God for His unnumbered blessings, let a liberal charity be extended to all upon whom have been laid the burdens of misfortune and want.

Southern Rejoicing.
The Richmond Whig is so delighted at the late defeat of the Lecomptonites in the North, that it lets off numerous squibs of an intoxicatingly hilarious character. Being in a tremendous minority in its own State, the satisfaction of the Whig at a Democratic defeat anywhere out of that benighted "Old Dominion" is intense.—Here is a paragraph from the Whig:—"A WIND CAME OUT OF THE CLOUD."—Well, it has come at last—that Chinese squall that we have been expecting these twenty years to strike the ship of Democracy—and there she lies, and hull upward, with her crew struggling in the foaming waters, and neither life-boat nor land in sight. She has had a long and piratically prosperous cruise, and those who took passage in her, foolish mortals that they were, have believed her not only mistress of the sea, but above its chances and accidents. They revelled and ravaged as those who knew no danger and acknowledged no unaccountability. But in the midst of it, like that phantom hand Auld Beshazzar's banquet, a cloud came over them and discharged a sudden sấm that sent them to David Jones' locker. We hope Davy will keep them there in *seculo scolorum*.

It will be remembered that a mean party effort was made by the Locomo leaders in judge Wilmot's judicial district, last winter, to legislate him out of office—alleging that the people there did not want him. Well, the Republicans this fall renominated him for judge, giving the people a fair chance to say whether he was the corrupt and incompetent man he was denounced to be. Dr. M. Bull, a clerk in Washington, came home to the district, and got an old Line Buchanan Whig up as the opposing candidate. The vote is—

	Wilmot.	Patrik.
Bradford,	4,633	1,133
Sasquehanna,	3,054	1,926
	7,687	3,057

Wilmot's majority, ONLY 4630—over two to one—and 265 more majority than he had for Governor, on a heavier vote, last fall.

"Dr." Van Vleck, a spiritual medium who has been astonishing the people of Newark, N. J., by suffering himself to be chained hand and foot, in order to be loosed by spirit hands, has been proved to be an impostor, a key to his shackles being found in his boots.

Galusha A. Grow has 7,507 majority over both his opponents—a "growing" man, and his majorities "growing" also, every year.

Thanksgiving.
Gov. Biagh, of Michigan, has designated Nov. 25th as a day of general Thanksgiving in that State. Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, New-Hampshire and Mississippi also have their Thanksgiving on that day, and New-York and Pennsylvania on the 18th.

The New York Herald, of Saturday last has the following reference to an attempt to flood that city with new counterfeits:—

Last evening, information was received at the police headquarters that an attempt was being made to flood the city with counterfeit two on the Granite Bank of Boston. Sergeant Chapin, telegraph operator, immediately telegraphed to the several police stations, and the police in the several wards were instructed to put the retail merchants in the upper part of the city on the lookout. About nine o'clock, John McGuire, a boatman, was arrested in the Thirteenth Ward, attempting to pass one of the bills in the Delancey street. He was conveyed to the Thirteenth Ward station house and locked up. The following is a description of the bills:
Two Children Letter A.
with grain. Letter A.

GRANITE BANK OF BOSTON, MASS.
Two in large red letters across the face.
A. FOSTER, Cash. A. HARDY, Pres.
Two men were also arrested in the Twenty-second Ward, and a man named Wilson, in the Fourth Ward, for attempting to pass the same bills. They were all held to answer.

Another Leak in the National Treasury.
More about the Live Oak Contracts—*Tummany and Timber.*
[Correspondence of the Evening Post.]
WASHINGTON, Oct. 9, 1858.

According to the accounts which have reached this place, your "Democratic" State Central Committee must have had a lively time at the St. Nicholas on Wednesday last. An attempt on the part of Mr. Buchanan to reward one of his political friends for financial services rendered in Pennsylvania in the Presidential campaign of 1856, by giving him against the established rules of the Navy Department, contracts to supply a quantity of live oak timber, was the subject of discussion, and was censured in the strongest terms; and it was agreed upon that certain gentlemen should visit Washington, and wait upon the President and Secretary of the Navy, and demand an explanation, inasmuch as parties from New York and Maine, who fairly and legally obtained the contracts to furnish the timber, by bids offered under the proposals issued by the chief of the Bureau of Construction, have been unceremoniously set aside to give place to Mr. Buchanan's favorite. The New York and Maine contractors were the lowest bidders, while Mr. Buchanan's friend was the highest bidder.—This fact alone is considered sufficient to warrant an investigation into the subject. The details are as follows, and are not without interest, especially to those who are ignorant of the *modus operandi* of President making.

During the Presidential campaign of 1856, a gentleman from Massachusetts, heretofore unknown in the political world, entered the contest in Pennsylvania, in favor of Mr. Buchanan. He was actuated, it was said, by "pure and patriotic motives." He contributed liberally, very liberally for a disinterested person, as he was declared to be. He soon became popular with the leading "Democrats" of the States. He frequented Wheatland as the guest of Mr. Buchanan. After, however, realizing his hopes in Mr. Buchanan's election, it was observed that he frequented Wheatland less and Washington more. Within one month after the inauguration of Mr. Buchanan, we find him in the Navy Department, with a schedule of dimensions of live oak, which he offered to sell to the Government, amounting to one hundred and fifty thousand cubic feet.—He procured an introduction from Mr. Buchanan of the Secretary of the Navy, also to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction. The latter office deciding favorably to the purchase of the timber, the Secretary of the Navy was about to seal the contract, when he was informed that he could not legally buy on open purchase unless the timber was wanted for immediate use. Such was not the fact; the timber was not wanted. To advertise for sealed proposals would provoke competition, and perhaps defeat the sale, as other parties, with less patriotism, might have the audacity to bid for the contract. Advertising, however, was finally resorted to as the only means of settling the matter; but the advertisement, singular to say, described almost exactly the kind of timber which the contractor offered the Government at private sale! The time for receiving proposals expired, and, after an unusual delay, for some unexplained reason, the President's Massachusetts friend and supporter was declared successful, and the contracts were made with him dated July 1, 1857, for 150,000 cubic feet of live oak, at prices ranging from \$1 25 to \$1 75 per cubic foot, amounting to \$225,840, and on the 30th of the same month, without advertisement or chance of competition, another contract was made with him for an additional quantity, at prices ranging from \$1 50 to \$2 per cubic foot. The time allowed for the delivery of this timber extends to July 1st 1859—two years from the date of the contract. Contrast this fact with another about to be stated. The contractor proceeded at once to fit out an expedition to procure the timber which he had previously represented on paper as already out. In the Spring of the present year

he commenced delivering the timber when he was notified that the timber he was delivering did not answer the description advertised for and which he contracted to furnish. This condemned timber however, was allowed to remain in the yard, when, to the utter astonishment of every one acquainted with the business, an advertisement appeared under date of June 14, 1858, for sealed proposals for live oak, describing this very surplus condemned timber which our patriot had left upon his hands. On the 14th of July, the day when the bids were opened, it was discovered that other gentlemen were bidders, and at lower rates than the Massachusetts man. The unprecedented short time fixed upon in the proposal of the Chief of the Bureau of Construction for supplying the timber—only from the 14th of July to the 1st of September—was thought sufficient to stave off any competitors. A way was discovered by which the time could be made still shorter, which would compel the lowest bidders to be ruled out for want of time to deliver the timber and thus fulfill their contracts.—This was done by a refusal to notify the successful bidders of the acceptance of their offers until about the 12th of August, instead of giving the notice on the 15th of July, within twenty-four hours after the bids were opened, according to the usual practice. This management shortened the time one month, leaving only about sixteen days to cut and deliver 12,000 cubic feet of live-oak timber! for the accomplishment of which from one to three years is usually given. This is the record. Comment upon it is unnecessary.—Suffice it to say, that when the 1st of September arrived the successful bidders, of course failed to deliver the full quota of timber required, although nearly all of it had been delivered, some of the parties having had the material on hand. Promptly to an hour, on the 1st of September, the Chief of the Bureau of Construction advised them in the following language: "That as you have not complied with the terms of the contract for live oak, a new one has been made with other parties."—This was the first official information which any of the contractors received—a course without precedent, and adopted for the benefit of a delinquent upon the terms of his contract under the proposals of 1857. Yet this individual, who gave about \$15,000 to aid the election of Mr. Buchanan, is the "other parties" alluded to in the note of the Chief of the Bureau.

There is another fact connected with this affair, which is quite as surprising as any related above. It is that the live oak advertised for in the proposal of June, 1858, was not wanted in the naval yards of the United States either for immediate or prospective use, as it is a well known fact that the sloops-of-war ordered by the last session of Congress are now constructed of white oak. The 200,000 cubic feet of live oak which our patriot agreed to furnish under the proposal of May, 1857, is not all delivered yet; but such quantity as has been delivered is placed away in the sheds, subject to decay, and cannot be used until demanded by some future action of Congress.

It is impossible to state precisely the total amount which this contractor has been paid by the Government for timber condemned and not condemned, received and not received, but I presume the difference sums which he has received will not differ much from his offers. Upon that basis his new contract, which he will fulfill with his condemned surplus of timber in the yards, will amount to \$195,000. The contract of July 1st will reach \$225,840, making \$420,840. Besides, he obtained a contract without advertising or competition, for supplying the Brooklyn Yard with timber at \$2 per cubic foot, which will amount to \$25,000,000, making a total on face of contracts of \$445,840. This entire expenditure, it can hardly be doubted, was made for a single article not wanted, and for the purpose of reimbursing a politician who risked a few thousand dollars to elect Mr. Buchanan.

Robber's Cave.
The Franklin (Pa) Citizen of the 27th ult. has the following:—"About five miles from this place, near where the Pittsburg road crosses Sandy Creek, a singular discovery was made by Mr. Mason. While hunting bees, he noticed, under some rocks, a buffalo robe, and other evidences of the presence of some animals less laborious and less honest than those he was in search of. Being somewhat frightened, he called others, who, after some search, discovered jewelry of different kinds, worth in all, about \$100. In addition to this, a pair of boots and pantaloons, a vest, cravat, and fine coat, were picked up near the jewelry depot. The circumstance induced ten of the adjacent citizens to repair to the spot and lay in wait that night for the return of the depositors but through the imprudence of kindling a fire after night, nothing was effected. In dispersing next morning, a sack of four, three freshly-dressed chickens and a blanket were found unconcealed, as though they had been left. Several other articles, such as powder, caps, an old revolver, augers, a bottle of chloroform, etc. were picked up.

Odd Fellows' Thanksgiving.
The U. S. Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, at the recent session, held in Washington, D. C. adopted the proposition "to set apart the 26th day of April, 1859—the fortieth anniversary of the organization of the Order—to be observed by the entire membership under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the United States as a day of Thanksgiving to Divine Providence for the unexampled prosperity which has attended the Order since the organization on the American continent." The city of New York was selected for the place of this national jubilee, and a committee appointed who are charged with the details. This will be a magnificent display. On a like celebration in Boston several years ago, ten thousand Odd Fellows marched in procession.

See advertisement of Dr. Sanford's LIVER INVIGORATOR in another column.